



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Also no reference seems to be made of the ancient irrigating ditch that now skirts the bluffs east of the Jemez River, some twenty-five feet above the present ditch. Also no mention has ever been made of the petroglyphs on "red rock" in the valley about a mile north of the present village of Jemez. Here are drawings of deer, lightnings, snakes, the sun and moon, Montezuma and the footprints of "the great road-runner."

ALBERT B. REAGAN

NETT LAKE SCHOOL,
ORR, MINN.

MAP OF MASSACHUSETTS WANTED

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: The U. S. Geological Survey published in 1889 a four sheet map of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, scale $\frac{1}{250000}$ contour interval 100 feet, forming a sheet 48×30 inches, and engraved by Julius Bien. Any person possessing a copy of this map and willing to loan the same for a short time would confer a great favor by communicating with the subscriber.

B. K. EMERSON

AMHERST COLLEGE

THE BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: It has recently come to the attention of the Berkeley astronomical department of the University of California that Dr. See's reference to it (p. 479 of the issue of SCIENCE of Oct. 8, 1909) has created an erroneous impression concerning the connection of the department with his recent theories of cosmogony. This note is to point out that the Berkeley astronomical department has, in no way, either approved or disapproved them. Its attitude has been entirely neutral, as is evidenced by several newspaper interviews, in which it has always been definitely stated that the department would be in no position either to affirm or to refute any of Dr. See's theories until the completed work becomes available. This completed work has not yet appeared.

It is to be added that from June, 1908 until August, 1909, Professor Leuschner, director

of the students' observatory of this department, was abroad on leave and that the writer, as acting director, is entirely responsible for all matters emanating from here during that interval.

R. T. CRAWFORD

BERKELEY ASTRONOMICAL DEPARTMENT,
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA,
November 6, 1909

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Foundations of American Grape Culture. By T. V. MUNSON, D.Sc. Denison, Texas, T. V. Munson & Son. 1909.

The colossal work of Dr. Hedrick and associates of the Geneva (N. Y.) Agricultural Experiment Station (already reviewed in SCIENCE)¹ has been of inestimable service in furnishing a ready means of identification of grape varieties under cultivation, by means of superb colored illustrations and detailed descriptive matter. That volume is mainly devoted to results of tests and observations at the station on a very wide range of cultivated varieties, and does not assume to discuss botanical relations or the subject of interbreeding, except as standards of reference.

Those who have for many years watched the determined, painstaking labors of Dr. Munson, in Texas, have anticipated pleasure and profit from the monument he was expected to erect in the form of a book recording the outcome of his patient work and great sacrifices to compass the production of advanced types of grapes in the arduous process of breeding for quality.

"Foundations of American Grape Culture" comes as a veritable boon to many who owe its author much for previous aid and encouragement in the tedious and unremunerative practise of grape breeding. It is so filled with meat, so well and compactly arranged and thoroughly indexed, so copiously illustrated with most excellent reproductions from life, and so thoroughly digested, that it is impossible to characterize its contents in a sentence. The volume is remarkable in breadth of scope, completeness of treatment and wealth of detail, yet in clearness, conciseness

¹"The Grapes of New York."